NAIVE BAYES (BY STATQUEST) Example - Imagine we received normal message from friends and family. And we also received spam (unwanted message that are usually scams of unsolkated ad) AIM -> To filter out the spam messages. So first thing we do is make histogram of all words that occurs in the normal message from family and friends. We can use histogram to calculate the probabilities of seeing each word in normal message. 8 + P(Dear N) = 0.47 P(Dear | Normal) =  $\frac{8}{17} = \frac{\text{"Dear"word}}{\text{Total word in Normal}}$ = 0.47. P(Friend | N) = 0.29 P (Friend | Normal) = 5 = 0.29. P(Lunch|N) = 0.18 P(Moncy | N) = 0.06 P(Lunch | Normai) = 3 = 0.18. Dear Friend Lunch Money P(Money | Normal) = 1 = 0.06 -> Now plot histogram of all word that occurs in the spam. P(Dear | spam) = = = 0.29. P (Friend | Spam) = = = 0.19. p(Mony/s)=0.57 P(Lunch | Spam) = 0 = 0. P(Dear(s)=0.29

P(Friend(s)= P(Money | spam) = = = 0.57. Dear Friend Lunch Money -> Now, since 8 of the 12 messages are normal messages, our initial guess is 0.67 P(N) = 8 = 0.67., this is also called a Priose Probability. Suppose in a message we get a message "pear Friend". so the probability, the message is Normal = P(Normal) x P(Dear Normal) x P(Friend Normal) = 0.67 x 0.47 x 0.29 = 0.09 gets of its a Normal Message. so the eqn is P(Normal | Dear Friend) = 0.09, is proportion to the probability that the message is normal given that it say Dear Friend. suppose now we say, message is spam.  $P(spam) = \frac{4}{4+8} = 0.33$ "Dear Friend" and we consider it as Spam = P(s) \* P(Dear |s) x P(Friend|s) - 0.33 × 0.29 × 0.19 = 0.01 P (Spam | Dear Friend) = 0.01 So, P (Normal Dear Friend), 0.09 > P (spam blear Friend), 0.01. Therefore it can be used in classification algorithm, termed 2 class spam & not span.

P(Normal | Dear Friend) = P(Normal Friend Dear), it ignore relationship between word so party By ignoting among words, Naive bayes have high Bias and have low valiance.